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17 January 1963

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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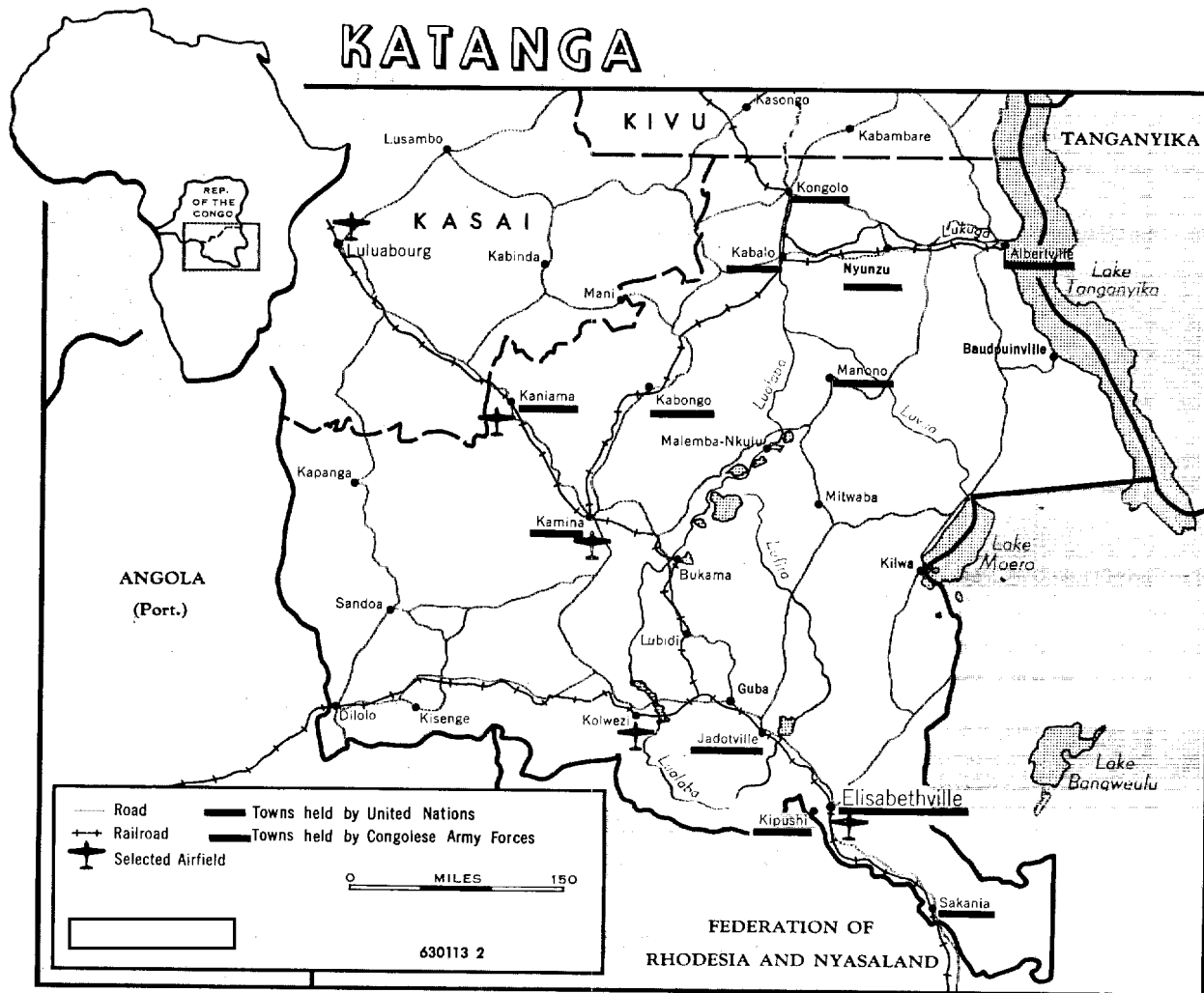
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*Congo: (Tshombé is to meet UN civilian and military officials in Elisabethville today to arrange for the peaceful entry of UN troops into Kolwezi.)

(Tshombé plans to return to Kolwezi after the talks to make the final arrangements. UN Under Secretary Bunche said UN forces on the Kolwezi road are under instructions not to move forward, except to patrol.)

(An Indian battalion is standing by in Elisabethville to be airlifted to Kolwezi, or to join an assault if necessary. Bridging equipment needed for a UN move in strength against Kolwezi arrived in Matadi on 14 January, and the UN hoped to have it in place across the Lufira River between Elisabethville and Jadotville yesterday. After the Kolwezi operation, UN officials plan to move forces also to Baudouinville in northeastern Katanga, and to Dilolo, the rail exit near the Angolan border.)

(In a letter to Tshombé on 16 January, Adoula "took note" of Tshombé's 14 January statement and expressed his hope the Katangan leader would follow through "without delay." Adoula informed Tshombé that both he and President Kasavubu had)

(Confirmed to U Thant that Leopoldville would grant South Katangan leaders a general amnesty for "violations of a political character." Adoula made no mention of Tshombé's invitation to him to come to Elisabethville.)

(Adoula is moving quickly to establish a central government presence in Elisabethville. On 16 January he appointed former Congolese premier Joseph Ileo, a moderate, as the government's resident minister in Katanga to oversee reintegration of the province.)

(In addition to the 100 civil officials from Leopoldville now in the Katangan capital, Adoula's Defense Minister Anany is there with some 150 Congo army (ANC) personnel. One hundred seventy more ANC personnel are expected soon. Other top officials including Foreign Minister Bomboko and General Mobutu are there or are scheduled to arrive.)

(Several anti-Tshombé Baluba tribal leaders from Leopoldville and North Katanga are reportedly waiting in Elisabethville with "vulturelike" impatience for Tshombé's fall from power, and their inclusion in a new Katangan government.)

(Map)

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*Communist bloc: The main purpose of Khrushchev's moderate speech to the East German party congress on 16 January apparently was to demonstrate the USSR's desire and readiness to overcome the acute differences with Peiping which are weakening and demoralizing the international Communist movement. He called for a cessation of polemics and for patience and moderation in discussing these differences.

This line may be primarily a tactical maneuver to prove that the Chinese are solely responsible for the disarray in the Communist movement if they continue, as Khrushchev may expect, to attack Soviet leadership and strategy. Khrushchev's restraint, however, could also reflect heavy pressures on him from other bloc and foreign Communist leaders to avoid carrying the conflict with the Chinese and Albanians to an open and avowed break. The course of the East German congress will depend greatly on the line taken by the Chinese delegation.

The Soviet bloc press, including Pravda, continued attacking the Albanian leaders and "those who support them" as late as 15 January, the opening day of the East German congress. Pravda, however, reported proposals by such leading foreign Communists as Togliatti and Indonesia's Aidit for an eventual international Communist conference.

Khrushchev gave implied endorsement to such proposals, but he urged that any meeting take place only after the polemics cease and "people have a chance to cool down."

Khrushchev adopted a defensive tone in discussing the Berlin and German questions before his

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East German audience. He contended that, although four years have passed without the signing of a peace treaty, the bloc had achieved important gains. He cited the Berlin wall as a "most important step" in strengthening East German sovereignty and said the peace treaty is "no longer the problem it was before the protective measures" in Berlin were taken.

Although Ulbricht had told the congress that Khrushchev would report on the Soviet-US talks on Berlin, the Soviet premier ignored this subject. He confined himself to repeating the latest Soviet proposal for placing Western forces in West Berlin under the UN flag "for a certain period of time." This cautious treatment provides further evidence that the USSR does not contemplate any new threats or proposals with regard to Berlin in the immediate future.

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Common Market: (The EEC ministerial talks in Brussels on British accession are continuing, and there are no indications as yet that the schedule of further negotiations has been upset by the new complications raised by De Gaulle.)

(Foreign Ministers Spaak, Luns, Piccioni, and Schroeder, and the influential Jean Monnet, have all issued statements reaffirming support of Britain's membership. For the most part these statements were not provocative, however, and appeared designed to leave De Gaulle room to back down, or failing that, to compel him to accept the consequences of what promises to be the most serious Common Market crisis to date.)

25X1 [] (For its part, the British delegation has been instructed to press on with the accession talks and appears to have been given more flexibility. For example, on 15 January the chief British negotiator made a substantial concession on a question regarding agricultural commodities.)

(Despite De Gaulle's statements, there have been no indications thus far that the French delegation in Brussels has received new instructions. In a 15 January committee meeting on the agricultural issue, the French gave the impression of trying to be co-operative, but they were silent in the plenary meeting the same day.)

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NOTE

Communist China - Laos: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
the Chinese Communists are supplying arms to
Pathet Lao forces in northwest Laos from the Chi-
nese side of the border. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] supplies are moved into Laos by coolie train
and five to eight Chinese officers visit a Pathet Lao
battalion at Muong Sing each week to confer with
two North Vietnamese colonels in control of the unit.

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 The Under Secretary of State
 The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
 The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
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 The Director of Intelligence and Research
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 The Deputy Secretary of Defense
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 The Secretary of the Navy
 The Secretary of the Air Force
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 Commandant, United States Marine Corps
 U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO
 Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
 Commander in Chief, Pacific
 Commander in Chief, Atlantic
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 The Director, The Joint Staff
 The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff
 The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army
 The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy
 The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
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